MARYLAND

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES HALL, GENERAL AGENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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"Nothing is more clearly written in the Book of Destiny, than the Emancipation of the Blacks; and it is equally certain that the two races will never live in a state of equal freedom under the same government, so insurmountable are the barriers which nature, habit and opinion have established between them." JEFFERSON.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND LIBERIA TRADING COMPANY.

At a meeting of the officers of the Chesapeake and Liberia Trading Company, held at the Colonization Office, 14th day of December, 1848, the second Annual Report of the Agent was read and adopted. After which, the following preamble and resolutions were passed unanimously, viz:

"*Whereas*, there appears on the books of this Company a clear undivided profit of about eight thousand six hundred dollars, of which no cash dividend can at this time be made, the assets of the Company consisting of a vessel, merchandise, notes and accounts presumed to be good; and whereas, a part of the stock of this Company is held on condition, that, it shall be transferred, when the same shall be desired by any colored person, at a price fixed by the officers of the Company, therefore, in order to keep the stock near its par value, be it *Resolved*, That a dividend of twenty-five per cent., in augmented stock, be declared for the year ending November 30th, 1848, and that the same be paid to the present stockholders, in shares and parts of shares, in proportion to the amount standing in their names respectively."

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGING AGENT OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND LIBERIA TRADING COMPANY.

To the Officers and Stockholders:

In accordance with the requisition of the By-Laws, the Managing Agent proceeds to lay before you a report of the transactions of the Company for the past year, shewing, as far as practicable, its financial condition. It will be recollected, that, the first annual report of your Agent was published on the 12th of November, 1847, at which time the Liberia Packet was on her second voyage to Liberia, freighted with emigrants and provisions by the Colonization Societies, and merchandise shipped on account of the Company. That voyage, it was then anticipated, would be closed by the return of the Packet, early in January and preparations were made for the imme-

diate commencement of a third. The non-arrival of the Packet at her expected time, caused considerable uneasiness; which was increased to extreme apprehension by the arrival of the brig Hollander in New York, which left Monrovia on the 20th November, at which date nothing had been heard of the Packet. She had then been out 78 days from Baltimore, and considering her well-known sailing qualities, there was much reason to apprehend she had either been lost or disabled at sea. The question, therefore, of the necessity of chartering another vessel to supply her place, at once occurred and many weighty reasons seemed to render this measure absolutely necessary. 1st. The public had been led to believe that the Trading Company would maintain constant intercourse between this city and Liberia and it was considered very important that such expectations should not be disappointed. 2ndly. It was believed that a considerable amount of produce had been collected in the colonies belonging to the Company, which, it was very desirable to have shipped home at the earliest possible date, to enable the Agent to meet his engagements. 3dly. Should the Packet really be lost, it was very important that each of the Colonization Societies should ship out provisions and merchandise to their respective colonies. 4thly. Quite a number of emigrants had assembled in Baltimore, in order to be ready for the Packet, which, it was absolutely necessary should be sent out, either by the Colonization Societies or the company.

Upon a full consideration of the above named reasons, it was determined that the Company should charter a vessel to take out the Societies emigrants and freight, and merchandise on account of the Company. The brig Amazon was accordingly chartered, and sailed for the colony on the 3d of February with some fifty emigrants, considerable freight, and about six thousand dollars worth of merchandise.

On the 1st of March, to the great gratification of those immediately interested and to the public in general, the Liberia Packet arrived in port. The cause of her protracted voyage out, was a succession of calms and head winds, encountered in consequence of her getting too far to the southward early in the voyage. When off Cape Ann Shoals, some 400 miles from Monrovia, with light winds and a strong head current, it was thought advisable to put into Sierra Leone and take an additional supply of water, fresh provisions, &c. This measure increased her voyage some ten or twelve days; so that, although 81 days from Baltimore to Monrovia, she was actually but 61 days from the Capes of the Chesapeake to that port, as voyages are usually reckoned. The Packet sailed on her third voyage the 11th of April, and although detained on the coast seven weeks, again arrived in this port on the 5th of August, having made the passage home in the unprecedented short time of 26 days, thus establishing a reputation for fast sailing equalled by few commercial vessels. She again left this port on the 6th of September, on her fourth voyage, and may reasonably be expected back on and after the 1st of January.

Thus it will be seen that two voyages only have been accomplished during the past year, and those of a character similar to the first made by the Packet, viz. cabin and steerage passengers have been transported both

ways, freight has been taken for all parties applying, and merchandise has been shipped on account of the Company. The necessity for making the operations of the Company thus complicated, was fully explained in our last Annual Report, but circumstances have occurred, during the past year, which, it is hoped, will materially simplify their character. The Republic of Liberia has assumed the entire trade of the colony in several principal articles of merchandise, and your agent was able to make arrangements with President Roberts, during the past summer, to freight out such quantities of tobacco and gunpowder as he might contract for, in this country. Should the agents of that Government be able to make arrangements for a permanent supply of these articles, it is believed that all the capacity of the Packet, not desired by the Colonization Societies, will be required for their transportation: consequently, the Packet will become a mere freighting vessel, and still maintain constant intercourse between this country and the colonies, with less risk to the stockholders of the Company, than is of necessity, incurred in the shipment of merchandise.

During the past year, Congress has made such regulations, specific and general, as to allow the Packet to take any number of passengers that she may be able, well, to accommodate and provision—a measure very advantageous to the Company and in no way injurious to the emigrants, as the Packet, from her peculiar construction, is able to furnish comfortable accommodations to double the number of passengers, which, she was allowed to take under the provisions of the law of 1819.

The Packet has, until the present voyage, been manned by a colored crew and under-officers; but your agent has not been able to find a man suitable to act as master, or to take the place of Mr. Haley, who served as first mate, two voyages, with credit to himself and advantage to the company. Mr. H. is now master of the Geo. R. McGill, a vessel of 93 tons, trading on the coast, but will be ready to take charge of the Packet whenever a suitable coloured mate can be found.

The hope expressed in the last Annual Report, that a majority of the stock of the Company would be taken by colored people, as soon as the business went into successful operation, your agent regrets to say, has not been realized; but few additional shares have been taken, either in this country or in the colonies, nor has the Company received that cordial, efficient support and patronage from the Liberians which was anticipated.

On the other hand, the effect of the establishment of regular packet intercourse between this country and Liberia, upon the intelligent portion of our colored population, has far exceeded the expectations of the projectors of the scheme. The reports of the seamen who have shipped in the Packet and of the various passengers who go and come, seem to have settled all doubts as to the existence and actual condition of the colonies. The affairs of Liberia are now as commonly discussed among our colored people, as those of California or Oregon among the whites and a correspondence with its inhabitants is becoming as well established.

On comparing the balance sheet and the estimate of the assets and liabilities of the Company, hereunto annexed, with those accompanying the last

Annual Report, it will be perceived, that, the profits of the second year's operations fall far short of those of the first. The latter, it will be seen, were $7,329 16, from which a dividend in cash of $2,203 was made, leaving still a balance of profits undivided of $5,126 16. The operations of the present year have added to this $3,499 67, making a surplus, *on paper*, of assets to the amount of $8,625 83. The reasons for this very great falling off in the nett profits are easily given. 1st. The first voyage of the Packet was free from all charges for repairs, ship chandlery, &c., &c., to which the subsequent voyages were liable. 2ndly. The voyage to Havre alone netted over $4,000 in cash, which is better than can ever be expected from a Liberian voyage. 3rdly. The great protracted length of the third voyage of the Packet increased the expense of the same $2,000 above the ordinary expenses. 4thly. The chartering of the Amazon, although no loss was actually sustained by the operation itself, materially changed the character of the next voyage of the Packet, dividing the profits which would have accrued to that alone, between the two. These reasons very satisfactorily account for the difference in the result of the operations for the two years. The profits of the past year may be considered, upon the whole, as a fair average of what may be expected from the business for years to come, probably exceeding those of the next, as the Packet will require re-coppering and some other important alterations and repairs. But, it is believed, these results, when taken in connection with the vast influence the Packet is exerting upon the colored people of this country, will be entirely satisfactory to the stockholders.

All of which is most respectfully submitted, by

JAMES HALL, *Managing Agent.*

Balance Sheet taken from the Ledger of the Chesapeake and Liberia Trading Company, December 1, 1848.

	Dr.		Cr.	
Liberia Packet,	$19,245	09	Stock,	$20,000 00
American Col. Society,	1,383	29	James Hall, Agent,	6,443 82
Maryland " "	1,395	42	Bills Payable,	7,623 20
James B. McGill,	2,848	87	Profit and Loss,	8,562 54
Bills Receivable,	1,193	62	Shipment per Voyage B,	979 86
Stephen A. Benson,	432	13	Lacy & Reynolds,	476 72
Cash,	677	58	Voyage C,	1,591 34
Shipment per Amazon,	2,526	43	" D,	898 08
" " Voyage C,	3,338	72	Zion Harris,	757 40
" " " D,	4,491	30	Individual Accounts,	34 94
Mer'dise " " C,	950	53		
Oil Casks,	104	19		
Lamb & Hanson,	6,821	08		
Voyage E,	11	87		
Individual Accounts,	1,947	78		
	$47,367	90		$47,367 90

Abstract of the Assets and Liabilities of the Company.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Liberia Packet, valued at	$16,000 00	Stock,	$20,000 00
A. C. Society,	1,383 29	James Hall, Agent,	6,443 82
Md. State Col. Society,	1,395 42	Bills Payable,	7,623 20
J. B. McGill,	2,848 87	Zion Harris,	757 40
Bills Receivable	1,193 62	Sundry Individual Accounts,	34 94
S. A. Benson,	432 13	Lacy & Reynolds,	476 72
Cash,	679 08	Balance as profit,	8,625 83
Shipment per Amazon,	2,526 43		
" " Voyage C,	3,338 72		
" " " D,	4,491 30		
Mer'dise " " C, on hand,	800 00		
Oil Casks on hand,	104 19		
Lamb & Hanson for sale of Merchandise,	6,821 08		
Sundry Individual Accounts,	1,947 78		
	$43,961 91		$43,961 91

LATEST FROM THE COLONY.

By the Smithfield which arrived in New York on the 22d inst. we have advices from Monrovia of the 14th November, and from Cape Palmas, of the 7th. We learn that the Packet arrived at Monrovia on the 25th of Oct. after a 50 days passage from Baltimore—that she sprung a leak on the passage and materially injured her cargo—that the leak was readily stopped when the weather moderated; and this is all we did learn respecting it. Why we were not more fully informed as to the nature of the leak, the extent of the injury to the cargo and other matters appertaining to the voyage, we cannot conceive, as 20 days elapsed between her arrival and the sailing of the Smithfield.

African produce of all kinds was very scarce, and our Agent informs us that, he will be obliged to ballast the Packet with sand or stone. This we learn with surprise and regret, as the voyage must consequently be a losing one to the Company.

The nature of our advices from Cape Palmas are not of so favourable a character as usual. It will be recollected that the last season was a very scarce one, both for colonists and natives, and that there was much suffering, particularly among the latter, in consequence. But, as the then growing crop to be gathered in September, promised to be a good one, we hoped next, to hear that plenty prevailed. In this we have been disappointed, not that the harvest failed or was scanty, but the natives all round about our little colony are engaged in a troublesome and tedious war. The belligerants are two tribes whose farm lands and towns interlock each other, and between whom there has existed time out of mind an hereditary feud. Unless a stop can be put to it by some foreign interference, either by the colony or an armed vessel, the war promises to be long and vexatious, al-

though not bloody. There is little likelihood that the colony will be in any way engaged in it, yet it suspends all commercial operations and keeps the affairs of the whole country in an unsettled state.

We expect the Packet by the 10th or 15th of January, when we hope to be placed in possession of all details respecting her mishap and the affairs of the colony.

(From the Colonization Herald.)

PRESIDENT ROBERTS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, *November 24th*, 1848.

E. CRESSON, Esq.

My Dear Friend:—You will learn with as much pleasure as I communicate it to you, that President Roberts having succeeded in procuring the recognition of the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Liberia, has entered into and completed a Treaty of Amity and Commerce on terms of perfect reciprocity with the British government. This important document has been signed, sealed and delivered; and the President having completed in the most satisfactory and successful manner, all that he desired, is now about returning home in a sloop-of-war specially offered to to him by the British government to convey him and family to Monrovia. He sails on the 2d December. Thus has been completed the most important mission that could be, for the welfare and prosperity of the infant Republic. President Roberts has manifested great talents, as well as good sense, judgment and discretion in all that he has done since he has been in Europe; and he has been eminently successful not only in this country, but also in France, whose government, you are aware, acknowledged the infant Republic without any delay after a formal application was made for it by Mr. Roberts. But I have still excellent news to communicate to you. Lord Palmerston and the whole government being exceedingly desirous of putting down the accursed slave trade, having conferred with the President on the best means of accomplishing it, have (almost) agreed to furnish President Roberts with £2,000 to purchase all the territory lying between the boundaries of Sierra Leone and Liberia, where the slave trade is carried on extensively; and the President pledges himself that the slave trade shall be forever abolished from the whole line of coast from the furthest extremity of Liberia, (east and south) to the confines of the British colony of Sierra Leone. What a most important acquisition to the cause of humanity!

President Roberts was to call upon the Bishop of London to-day by special request of his Lordship, who wants to introduce missionary efforts into Africa through the Republic of Liberia. I told the President that the Bishop is so rich, so powerful, and altogether so great a man, that he must let nothing interfere with his going to see him. The President is to dine with Chevalier Bunsen this evening. This gentleman is the Ambassador of Prussia, and Representative of the German Empire. I hope good to Liberia may be the result. Mr. Roberts does good wherever he goes; he is so excellent a man that he wins golden opinions from all men. I do not know a man for whom I have more respect; fortunate is the new Republic in having such a Chief Magistrate.

Yours, most faithfully, G. RALSTON.

Correspondence of the New York Observer.

A NEW MOVEMENT IN OHIO.

Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio.

We have recently heard of a portion of the colored population in Illinois and New York taking measures to make themselves acquainted with the New Republic of Liberia, with a view, if reports are favorable, of making it their home.

Simultaneously with, and entirely independent of these movements, an interest has been awakened on the same subject in this community. On Saturday evening 29th inst., a large meeting of the friends of Liberia was held in the 1st Presbyterian Church of this place. A colored man of this county by the name of Walker addressed the meeting, explaining the change which his views have undergone, as to the colony, the advantages and hopes it holds out to his race, and particularly as to his wishes and purposes to visit the New Republic and return with all the information he may acquire, to lay a full and fair statement before his brethren in this region. Thus he confidently believes he will be enabled to do much good to the free colored people here in removing their prejudices and in persuading them to join him and his family in seeking a home in Africa, where they may be truly free. He also apprehends that it will be a benefit to the Republic, to induce the intelligent, industrious, and enterprising portion of his brethren to go with him. This he feels confident he could succeed in, if he could testify to them from his personal observation.

There was something deeply impressive in seeing one of the sons of Ham, who has struggled under many embarrassments to attain an English education—and who has been reminded under every prompting of a generous ambition to rise, that crushing disabilities from prejudice and laws, and color, are here visited upon him—openly avows his present conviction (despite of all his former abolition prejudices,) that the Republic of Liberia holds out the highest and brightest hopes for the colored man of the United States.

I am persuaded that this enterprise has so much in it that is benevolent, philanthropic and great, that it cannot fail to give a remarkable development to the minds of those colored men who are fully imbued with its spirit. I should not be surprised if the providence of God should now develope a general movement on behalf of the Republic, the continent of Africa, and the colored race of the United States, which will be productive of the most stupendous results.

At this very moment, there are tens of thousands of colored people in this country who feel that their liberty is but a name, and that the additional chain of personal servitude would be lightly regarded. To this effect, some of them have expressed themselves.—You may rest assured that a very slight impulse will set this population in motion, and the current of emigration to Liberia will swell and grow deeper and wider till the great mass of the intelligent and enterprising free people, shall flow into the haven of liberty and happiness in the land of their fathers. I have no doubt from my personal knowledge of the sentiments and feelings of many masters—that they are prepared to emancipate thousands and tens of thousands of their slaves, as soon as they are convinced, that they can be placed in a situation of real liberty, affording the opportunity for high moral elevation.

These persons go from a republican government, to a country possessing almost the same constitution, its civil and religious institutions of like character to those with which they have been familiar in the land of their birth.

They will appear there already trained and prepared for citizenship—and the realization of this blessing as their own possession—which they had only beheld and envied in their white brethren—will give a spring to their energies, which can scarcely fail to impel them unceasingly onward in the rapid march of improvement. What vast advantages they possess in this respect over European emigrants to this country. I might mention one other thing which I hope is ominous of good in this movement. Our abolition brethren were present and avowed their interest in, and approval of Walker's enterprise, and actually contributed for the object contemplated. If the Providence of God is employing means which may destroy the asperity and prejudice which have held the two great divisions of the friends of the African race the poles apart, we should thank God and rejoice in the hope that the day is not remote, when Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands unto God.

A Friend of the Colored Race.

THE EXPLORERS OF LIBERIA.

It will be remembered by our readers that the Kentucky Colonization Society, a few months since, agreed to send out a number of delegates chosen by the free colored people of different parts of the State to explore the Republic of Liberia, and return and report the result of their investigations to those who had chosen them. On our return from our recent trip to the country, we found a similar delegate from Illinois, Rev. Mr. Ball, of the Baptist Church, on board of the boat, who informed us that two of the Kentucky delegates had preceded him, and one other would follow in a few days. We found him to be a very intelligent, shrewd, observing man, and therefore we took occasion to make extensive inquiries in reference to the condition of the colony, its climate, soil and productions. The statements made by him were highly satisfactory, and have been confirmed by a similar testimony borne by the delegates from this city, with whom we have had an interview since our return. From these statements we gain the following facts:

1st. That the climate of the Republic is not as deleterious as we have feared it would be to those emigrating from this country. Chills and fever must be experienced more or less by all emigrants, but their severity will greatly depend upon the health of the emigrant at the time of his arrival, his care in not indulging in the use of the tropical fruits of the country, his exposure to the sun during the heat of the day, and to the night air, until he has been acclimated. Both of the delegates assert that they do not consider the climate a sufficient barrier to induce a refusal to emigrate either on their own part or that of their friends. After acclimation has been accomplished, they consider it equally as healthy a country as our own.

2d. That the colored people present themselves in their social, moral and political condition in that country in an entirely different light from what they had ever seen them in this or any other country.

3d. That the purity of female character is there surrounded by as many safeguards, and as highly prized, as it is amongst the white population of this country.

4th. That it is pre-eminently a moral and religious, law-abiding community. No citizen is permitted to trample upon the rights of his neighbor with impunity, and when he does so, redress is always sought through the laws.—The laws are good, and administered with justice and impartiality.

5th. That the man who has industry and frugality, with a little capital to start upon, can more easily increase his wealth and procure a good living in

that country, than the colored man can in this. They both state, however, that the man who has no trade and is thrown out there, without anything to start with, except a piece of wild land donated to him by the government, will have many difficulties to contend against, and will probably become dissatisfied with his condition, as he is forced to come in competition, if he hires himself out as a common laborer with the natives of the country, who are willing to labor for two dollars per month and their board. Being weakened by the process of acclimation, he is unable for twelve or eighteen months to do as much as the natives at hard labor, and consequently until he gets a house erected, and his land cleared off and ready for cultivation, he is very apt to be discouraged, and in some cases wish to return to this country. Of all those who had been there long enough to get houses erected and lands cleared off, they found not one who wished to return and spend the remainder of his life in this country; but of those who had lately arrived and had no houses, and were somewhat weakened by the chills and fever, and thus indisposed to labor, there were some who were dissatisfied and would return had they the means to do so. They think that a capital of two hundred dollars to each family would secure the erection of a house on their land during the process of their acclimation, and in that way they would have a home to go to as soon as they leave the government house, in which they are boarded free of expense for six months after their arrival.

6th. They found the natives living in the colony to be a very peaceable and docile people, extremely anxious to hire themselves to the colonists at very low wages, and willing to do them good service.

7th. They found good schools and good churches in almost every settlement, in which the children of the emigrant can be trained and elevated to the highest point of their capacity.

8th. They say that every emigrant to that colony must make up his mind to meet with the trials and hardships which are found in every *new* country, and that if he does not do so before he starts, he will probably become dissatisfied soon after his arrival. But with a fixed determination to overcome such difficulties as will meet him at first, he will soon be in a far better condition than he can ever expect to be in this land.

9th. They both speak of the necessity of more of a missionary spirit towards the natives being infused into the minds of the colonists. In some instances their influence upon them is not at all calculated to lead them to become Christians, but rather to prejudice their minds against the Christian religion. Some of the missionaries are not as active in their efforts to convert the natives, as the societies which have sent them out have a right to expect, or as their ignorant and degraded condition would demand. This evil they think will eventually be remedied, and if representations of it be correct, ought to be examined into by the churches of this country. The missionary aspect of the enterprise is what gives it its chief value in the eyes of its friends, and that ought to be kept constantly in mind by those who are prosecuting it.

10th. We believe that it is the intention of both of the individuals with whom we conversed to return to the colony and become citizens of it, provided they can make certain arrangements which they desire. The delegate from Illinois wishes to take out a colony with him when he returns, and then form a church of which he will be pastor, and that is the condition upon which he is willing to go.

Africa is destined to be civilized principally by Africans. The missionaries, teachers, and emigrants, who go to that country, must be most generally Africans, because they can stand the climate where white men would sicken and die. The duty of the people of the United States is to furnish the Liberian colonies liberally with books, maps, and the facilities for imparting and receiving education. To sustain good schools in Africa, so that teachers may be furnished who are already acclimated. Respectable seminaries ought to be raised up in Liberia, in order to furnish men who will carry civilization far into the interior. As the settlements extend, there will be an increased demand for teachers, and these must either be sent from the United States, or educated in Liberia, or must come from both these sources of supply. It is good policy to build up good seminaries in Africa, and then the emigrants and their children can continue to improve, and the natives of that country may acquire a knowledge of science, literature, and the useful arts. For the promotion of this object libraries are needed, globes, and apparatus wanted, mathematical instruments are desired, and many of the facilities for education ought to be supplied. The press ought to be freely used in the new Republic, in order to give it moral force and influence. Every intelligent emigrant, of good character, who is sent to Liberia, is one added to the army of civilizers. Would it not be well for every citizen of the United States, who is wealthy, or in easy circumstances, to say that he will at once send over his man to engage in the civilization of Africa? This he may do by giving fifty dollars, the average cost of transporting and settling an emigrant. If every citizen who is able to do so, would thus send over one emigrant, the free colored population would soon be removed from the United States and happily settled in Africa.

Liberia Advocate.

(From the Spirit of Missions.)

AFRICA.

Extracts from the Journal of Rev. J. Payne—continued.

April 2nd, 1848.—I had little expectation of any congregation to-day, after the tidings brought to our people last night. It was reported and confidently believed, that during the night or early this morning, a combined attack would be made upon these towns by the River Cavalla, Grahway, and Cape Palmas people, at four different points. As I made my usual visit through the town yesterday, I found the people everywhere fixing their guns, breaking up pieces of iron and brass for shot, and sitting in groups, with care written on every countenance, as if expecting a desperate encounter. Desperate indeed it must have proved, if, as reported, they had been attacked by one-half of the Grebo tribe at once. Happily however, the night passed away, the Sunday dawned peacefully and brightly as it ever did in a Christian land—no enemy making his appearance. I met our Mission family for prayer, as usual, at half-past six o'clock, A. M., a congregation of 200 people at ten, administered the Lord's Supper to twenty-five professing Christians at half-past two o'clock, P. M., and held the usual evening service, including lecture in English, at seven—thus concluding the public services of as delightful a Sunday as I have passed in Africa. "Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies." Laus Deo!

The seriousness inspired by the momentary expectation of the enemy, contrasted strongly with the noise and bustle common amongst the heathen in less dangerous circumstances. And as they sat before me in the chapel with guns in hand, and in full war dress, with monkeys' and tigers' skins,

and greegees dangling about them, and painted twice as black as natural, ready to sally out to battle at a moment's warning, I could but hope that there must be some reverence for God's word, and his day, too, to bring and keep them together under such circumstances.

Monday, April 3rd.—Satisfactory information was brought to-day showing that the report of the Cape Palmas people's intention to take part in the contemplated attack on this place was false. The Grahwayans however, really did design it, and actually slept in the woods near Cavalla on Saturday night, with a view of making an attack early next morning. Strange to say, after proceeding thus far, the greater part concluded that there was no just cause for the course which had been decided upon, and all in consequence returned home. The River people, who, it appears, waited for a signal from the Grahway side, before making their appearance, finding that they were left alone, likewise retired. Thus has our God again caused a black cloud to roll away from us.

Sunday, April 9th.—Our congregation this morning numbered about 150. The people of this place had, without recollecting that the Sunday was so near, determined to sleep near Wotteh, on Saturday, with a view to attacking it next morning. They, however, readily desisted on being informed that the Sunday would thus be desecrated. The fact that this has been done before, is very gratifying, showing, as it does, that the people here have some regard for God's holy day.

Tuesday, April 11th.—This has been another memorable day for Cavalla. It had been determined again by the people here to make an attack on the River towns. They had, however, ascertained that the Grahway people, while professing not to take part in the war, were really only waiting to see them engaged with the River people, when they designed coming up on the other side. In order to be perfectly satisfied on this point, before leaving home the following plan was adopted. At day-break this morning, by previous concert, guns were fired in all the Cavalla towns, as if an attack had been made upon them. This had the desired effect. The Grahwayans, believing that their allies on the river were actually engaged with the Cavalla people, soon came over to Dodo Lu; the Cavalla people, who were waiting behind their breast-work, fully prepared, as soon as they came near enough to show their hostile intentions, sallied forth, and within the space of an hour drove them home to the very gates of their town. Here, however, having had one of their leaders wounded, and being completely exhausted, they were compelled to withdraw. The Grahwayans now took courage, and followed them back to Dodo Lu, where the fight continued for some time. Meantime, while our people were engaged with the Grahwayans, near their town, the allies of the latter made their appearance, and attacked Nyaro on the opposite side. As there was but a handful of people in this village, and the River party has always been considered stronger than the Grahwayan, it was with no little anxiety, that from the piazza of the mission-house, only a few hundred yards distant, we watched the result of this unequal combat. But the Nyaro people fought valiantly for their homes, their children, and their wives. Indeed, the last, though they did not actually fight, by binding around them old cloths and mats, holding sticks in their hands in imitation of guns, and manœuvring in the distance like warriors, did much to keep the enemy in check.

The battle on both sides continued over three hours, and every moment which made up these hours was fraught with anxiety to us. It is true, as has been stated before, that both before and since the war commenced, I have been in the habit of visiting and preaching to both parties; and were I alone, or had, beside my immediate family, only colonist assistants, I

should have felt little apprehension in view of any event likely to occur. But I have in the mission grounds six native families, besides our large boarding-schools of native boys and girls. Now, as these are Cavalla men, women and children, in case their party should be beaten, they could but expect to share their fate. It was on their account that I felt the deepest solicitude; and being the children of God, the foundation of His Church here, I felt that I might pray for His own glory's sake, that their people might not be defeated—that they might not be given into the hands of the enemy. Our prayers were answered. At half-past eleven o'clock, the distant sounds of the firing on one side, and the black masses of people moving off on the other, made it evident that the enemy was in full retreat. The loss from all this fighting was, on the Cavalla side, one killed and some six or seven wounded; and on the other, four killed and several wounded! Knowing from past experience that after such an effort as that of this morning, the natives are not apt to fight again very soon. At two o'clock, P. M., I started for Mount Vaughan, to meet my regular appointment there, passing Grahway on the way.

Friday, April 14th.—Visited Wotteh (River Cavalla) as usual. Something having been said here about the native youths living on the Mission premises having taken part in the battle of Tuesday, I thought it proper to tell them that, though I had discouraged it as much as possible, some of these had done so, urging in their justification, that their enemies, if successful, would not spare them because they lived on Mission premises. I asked if this was so. They answered that they were Cavalla people, and of course would be treated as such wherever found. While admitting, however, the justice of this view in reference to young men and boys belonging to Cavalla, I told them that in the case of the girls, some of whom were from their own towns, and others from neutral tribes, being unmarried, I must consider them members of my family, and should feel bound to protect them in our house, in case the Cavalla people should suffer defeat. They appeared to be satisfied with the reasonableness of such a course in regard to the girls. The attendance on religious services was as large and respectful as usual.

Friday, April 21st.—Returned from Fishtown, Cape Palmas. At the latter place I preached and held service on Tuesday evening, and on the following morning attended a meeting of the members of our Church, and called to take preliminary measures for organizing an Episcopal Church in "Maryland in Liberia." In the afternoon I proceeded to Fishtown, on my quarterly pastoral visit to that station.

On Thursday afternoon I baptized Sia Nyine, alias Ellen May, a member of the boarding-school at Fishtown. She is an interesting girl, about 13 years of age, and had been for some time a candidate for baptism. On the evening of the same day, I administered the communion. This occasion was more than usually interesting, from the fact that Mrs. Perkins, a sister beloved in the Lord, who has been connected with the Mission for some eight years, partook with us, probably for the last time in Africa. The very delicate state of her health in the judgment of her husband, renders her removal from this climate absolutely necessary. She takes with her an interesting son, 7 years old, born at Mount Vaughan.

Sunday, April 23rd.—Congregation this morning about 150. At half-past ten o'clock, I baptized Mary Tibayu, wife of John Mussu Neapo, now in the United States with Mr. Hening. Mary, after years of instruction and prayerful effort in her behalf, has been brought to hopeful repentance and faith.

In the afternoon, I administered the communion to twenty-eight profess-

ing Christians. On this occasion we had present Mr. and Mrs. Appleby, who are expecting to leave shortly with Mrs. Perkins for the United States, on account of the ill health of the latter. Thus three more are about to withdraw from the Mission. But though thus forcibly reminded of the truth, "all flesh is grass, and withereth," yet we know "the word of the Lord endureth forever." And this "is the word which by the Gospel is preached" here, blessed be God! For if the word of God is preached, then Jesus is with us. And He cannot die—His work cannot stop—it must go on.

Sunday, April 30th.—Congregation to-day about one hundred and twenty.

Friday, May 5th.—To-day, Mr. and Mrs. Appleby left us for Cape Palmas, expecting to sail for the United States in the ship Madonna, Captain Lawlin.

The providence which removes Mrs. Appleby so soon from her chosen work in this destitute field, like many others, is mysterious to us, though we know infinitely wise and good. She appeared both heartily interested in and well qualified for the duties of a Missionary teacher, and her guileless spirit and amiable conduct will make her live long in the memory and affection of those whom she has left behind.

Sunday, May 7th.—Our congregation this morning did not exceed 150. Alas! this people would appear given up to their idols. Although they have already more than a score of deyabo amongst them, and have lost their confidence in all these, I learned yesterday that they were about to send to a great distance, and at much risk for another, to make them gods of wood and stone, although the only true one is "not very far from every one of them."

Wednesday, May 10th.—In passing through Bevede, the largest of our towns here, on my way from Cape Palmas, I found the people all in commotion. It was soon ascertained that the occasion of it was the administering of gidu to three women. The charge against them was, that they had gone to the towns lately burned by these people, and brought "we," witchcraft, in order to make the enemies of these people successful against them. Whether there was any proof of this charge, more than the ordinary *ipse dixit* of the *deyabo*, I am not informed. If, however, there are traitors in civilized countries, it is not wonderful that they should be found, especially where, as in the present case, the husbands and parents of the accused are the contending parties. The attachments of blood relationship are here much stronger even than that between husband and wife; and were the question put to either of these, in case of distress, which should be succoured first, it would be answered in favor of the parent, rather than the party allied by marriage. And in reference to witchcraft, having long been convinced that this is not only firmly believed in, but extensively practised amongst these people, it is to be expected that treachery, when resorted to, should take this form.

At a time when it is expected every day that an attack will be made by these people upon the River towns, it is not wonderful that, believing the unfortunate women guilty, their excitement against them should be very great, and the utmost potency given to the poisonous draught. In about one hour after I reached the Mission-house they were all dead! One of them was the mother of Horatio Gillet, a Christian youth, and member of our boarding-school. Having procured from me two yards of cotton cloth to cover her, and assisted by another of our scholars, the poor fellow bore her away a few moments after her death, to her last resting place. She was probably perfectly innocent of the crime laid to her charge.

Sunday, May 14th.—This morning, on looking out on the peaceful, bright,

welcome light of the Sunday, almost the first object that met our eyes, was another victim of gidu stretched out on the sand.

She was quite a girl, the wife of a prominent man in the community, who has been for some time seriously indisposed—of course, according to public opinion he was bewitched—and his father, the chief of the place, as he lay down to sleep, anxiously revolving in his mind who could be attempting to cut off his right arm by depriving him of his first born son, dreamed, as he says, that this young woman was the witch. The husband, when told the dream, was somewhat incredulous; but determined, for his own and his father's satisfaction, to examine the woman, and by false representation calculated to operate upon her fears, to ascertain the truth. When all were buried in sleep, he entered the house where she was lying, and thus addressed her:—"Y., a doctor who has been consulted in reference to my illness, declares that you are the cause of it—that you are attempting to kill me by witchcraft. The Sedibo, filled with indignation at your conduct, came to-night to subject you to trial by gidu, but in consideration of your youth, and my affection for you, I prevailed upon them to desist, or at least, allow me to have this interview with you. Tell me, truly, are you guilty? If you confess, I solemnly promise the matter shall end here; but if not——" "G.," said she, after some hesitation, "I am not falsely accused. I am attempting your life." "And what," asked G., indignantly, "have I done to merit such conduct at your hands?" "You have treated me," replied Y., "with cruel neglect. This I have mentioned more than once to N., whom you regard with no more favor than myself. Still I do not implicate her or any one else. I take all the blame: I am the witch." Next morning, G. called an older member of his family, and made known to him the woman's confession. "Mind," said N., after hearing the story, "that you are not deceived in this matter. It is very plain to me that this young woman is not alone in this work. She is only the instrument of some other older persons in accomplishing their wicked purposes; and probably through their influence, when again examined, she will deny everything which she has said to you." Early next morning she was sought, but could not be found. She returned, however, late at night to her house, where she was caught and secured. Next day, W., the chief, examined her in reference to the confession which she had made to her husband. She at first denied everything, nor was it until after much difficulty, that something like a general confession was extorted. Partly with a view to detect her accomplices, and partly to frighten her, the old man directed some members of his family to take the girl to the place where gidu is usually administered. On arriving here, she denied all that she had before confessed, and solemnly protested that she had done nothing to her husband. This so much exasperated the young men that they determined to give her gidu. A very small portion was given, but its effects were fatal. In a few moments she was dead.

In this case there was nothing more than what is constantly occurring around us; but having got all the circumstances from the husband of the deceased (one of the most sensible natives of my acquaintance,) I have recorded them, as presenting one view of the superstitions and social state of the heathen here.

Sunday, May 21st.—The day has been very inclement; but notwithstanding this our congregation numbered about 200.

Tuesday, May 23rd.—To-day the people of this place, after having been preparing for several weeks, made an attack on Wotteh. This, however, entirely failed; the warriors having all fled after the first fire, leaving three of their number dead, and in the hands of the enemy. The repulse was

owing partly to the strong position of Wotteh, which enables its people to fire on the assailants, without any exposure to themselves, or even being seen; but chiefly to the dissensions amongst the leaders of the Cavalla people. Since the death of Nye-Praa, their late distinguished warrior-chief, three or four have aspired to his place, and as only one could hold it, the others appear disposed to avenge themselves by defeating the measures of their successful rival.

On reaching Wotteh to-day, B., the present leader, and a few others, rushed boldly to the gate, and although three of their number were shot down in the attempt, from the enemy concealed by their fortifications, B. and another spirit like himself actually forced their way into the town. They announced their success to the people without, and called upon them to follow. Not one, however, would do so. It seemed as if they were determined to leave these two brave men to perish, in order to gratify their envious feelings. They, however, did not perish, but after finding that they were left alone, rushed by the dangerous pass over the dead bodies of their comrades, and followed the flying host to a place of safety.

What will be the result of this day's cowardice, God only knows. It certainly has had the effect of dispiriting this people, as it must have of emboldening their enemies.

Sunday, June 4th, 1848.—Congregation this morning about one hundred and sixty. The extreme scarcity of food amounting, indeed, to a famine, which has prevailed for a month past, has the effect to prevent our poor people from moving about much, even to get out to the chapel.

This afternoon I administered the Lord's Supper to twenty-eight communicants. Amongst these was Robert Henry Gibson, brother of the teacher at this station, and one of the *Colonist Beneficiaries*, lately taken into the Mission. H. has always appeared a very sober-minded youth; but he professes lately to have been led to realize his sinful state by nature, and in repentance and faith, to have been brought to a knowledge of the Saviour. He was admitted to the communion to-day, the first time.

JOHN PAYNE.

France and the Liberian Republic.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that authentic information has been received at Washington, through letters from Gov. Roberts of Liberia, that the French Government has not only recognized the Republic of Liberia, but also placed at its disposal three armed vessels to be used in the suppression of the slave trade, and in the protection of the interests of the Republic.

OUR NEXT EXPEDITION.

As to the time of the sailing of the Packet on her fifth voyage we have nothing new to say. Although we learn by the advices, alluded to on our fifth page, she had a long passage of 50 days out, still we doubt not she will be back in season to leave by the first of February, at farthest. We therefore warn all who intend taking passage in her to *be ready.*

Our old friend Zion Harris is in the city and will take passage for himself and family. Those wishing to see him can learn his whereabouts by applying at our office.

ADVERTISEMENT OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND LIBERIA TRADING COMPANY.

This company exists under a charter from the State of Maryland. As its name implies, its object is the establishment of commercial intercourse between the ports of the Chesapeake, viz: Baltimore and Norfolk, and the various Liberia colonies. It has a cash capital paid in of $20,000, with liberty to extend the same to $100,000. Over one-fifth of the stock is now owned by colored people in this country and in Liberia, the remainder by whites, with the condition annexed, that they shall transfer the same to any colored persons demanding it at its fair value. The company now own one vessel, the Liberia Packet, a barque of 331 tons, officered and manned by colored men, with the exception of the master, whose place will be filled by a colored man as soon as one suitable can be obtained. The company have formed an arrangement or contract with the Maryland and with the American Colonization Societies, to take such freight and emigrants as they may offer, on terms depending upon the amount offered, the said societies guaranteeing a certain amount of freight and number of passengers per annum. The said societies therefore, are always to have the preference over any other parties, in case the freight offered exceeds the capacity of the vessel. The company also proposes to ship goods and merchandise on its own account, when the capacity of the vessel is not required to transport the passengers and freight of the societies. It proposes to take both cabin and steerage passengers to and from the colonies, to fill all orders for goods given by colonists, to transact through its agent any commission business for the colonists or others residing on the coast, to take out or bring back any freight, packages or letters that may be offered, always reserving the right to refuse merchandise out, in case the capacity of the vessel is desired by the Colonization Societies or the company.

The Packet will be kept constantly running between the Chesapeake and the Colonies, and early notice will be given through this Journal of the time of her sailing.

No freight of the bulk of five bbls. will be taken, unless contracted for, five days previous to the sailing of the Packet. Freight to Liberia, expenses to, and in Baltimore on all packages, not otherwise contracted for, must be pre-paid to the Agent. Also postage on letters and packages coming through the U. S. Mail. In case these terms are not strictly complied with, the letters or packages will not be forwarded by the Packet.

TERMS:

For Cabin Passage,—(either way)	$100 00
For Steerage " " "	40 00
For Freight Out, per cubic foot for measured goods, . . .	30
per barrel, ...	1 50
for metal, per ton, ...	10 00
For Freight Home,—per ton for camwood, ...	10 00
for palm oil, per gallon, or capacity of casks, .	04
for other packages, per cubic foot, . .	25

Passage and freight, when not consigned to the Agents, payable in advance.

All communications respecting the Packet or the business of the Company, must be addressed to Dr. JAMES HALL,

Managing Agent, P. O. Building, Balto.

TERMS.

This Journal is published Monthly, and is furnished to Subscribers at $1 per year, whether sent by mail or otherwise. All profits arising from its publication are applied to advance the general purposes of the society.

☞ All Communications intended for the Maryland Colonization Journal, or on business of the Society, should be addressed to Dr. James Hall, General Agent, Colonization Rooms, Post Office Building.

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